HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Non Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation of Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Discarce of the Prestate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, cases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and

> HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR WEAKNESS

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Electmingdale

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms,

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED PLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. ...

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copalba and Mercury, in curing these upplement and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

> USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions pro-

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease, it is sure to affect the bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of poeterity. Our firsh and blood are supported

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE: We make no secret of the ingredients. RELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRAC2 BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cabebs and Juniper BETICE, relected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. BETIMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public

Senitary Institutions throughout the land.

[Dr. KEVERN is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a

reducte of the Jefferson Medical College and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia. J. Ma. H. T. HELEBOLD—Dear Sir: In regard to the question saked

Ms. H. T. Hist. Boold.—Dear Serv. In regard to the question sales me as to up optifice about Suchu. I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be need, in the various discusses where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been ex-Sensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kid-mays, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted

pewdered leaves, the simple decection, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Tweave years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality I give years precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to the bulk; if I did, other Buchus would out-do yours; but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did, a deepper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and even cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietars convenued of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.

GEO. H, KEYSER, M. D.

No. 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

August 11, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.

One bottle equivalent is strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Denoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HU-MORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly mucht. From this fact, it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE. NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, RO. 164 SOUTH TENTH-ST., (BELOW CHESTNUT.) PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTREPENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

More About the Case of Jeff. Davis

FACTS CONCERNING THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Important Statement About the Public Printing.

The Colorado Question Again Before the Senate.

THE RELIEF OF NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

The Army Bill in the House-Protracted Debate.

FURTHER PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 17, 1866.

Commissioner Rollins has been devoting himself with vexation to local Assessors and Collectors as well as to the Department. He was before the perfecting the Internal Revenue bill, and hope to be ready to report in a very short time. Among the other articles upon which it is understood the tax will be materially modified is that of small eastings, such as locks and

The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by every member, and the session somewhat prolonged. Attorney-General Speed was on the floor of the House after leaving the

JEFF. DAVIS AND CLAY. The Judiciary Committee have determined, it is said, to report a bill calling upon the President to convene a high military court for the immediate trial of Jeff. Davis Clement C. Clay, and others implicated in the assassina tion conspiracy. The evidence, which has been perused by many members, is said to be conclusive, and of an astound

SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES. The Government sells to-merrow 20,000 bottles of hospital whisky and 50,000 bottles of wine, with large quantities of arrow-root, cocoa, farina and other stores no longer

CONNECTICUT MATTERS. Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut was on the floor of the Senate and House to-day. He is settling the Connecticut war claims with the Treasury Department, prior to the expiration of his term of office. He and Gon. Ferry of the Fairfield District are recognized here as the only probable contestants with Mr. Foster for the Connecticut Senator-

H. J. Eilicott, a youth of 18, has effecuted in plaster a fe-size statue of Mr. Lincoln, which has been placed in

the Capitol Rotunda where it attracts much attention. THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

The New-York Collectorship continues to be the theme of varied, though generally complimentary remark. A Senator stated to-night that Mr. Smythe would be readily confirmed; but that the Senate would probably postpone action upon it for some time. True men on all sides com-President's courage in breaking clear of all mere partisan pressure, and making an appointment in the solo interest of the commercial class.

SENATOR WILSON AND C. C. CLAY.

The statement that Senator Henry Wilson signed a petition for the release of Clement C. Clay, we are informed by him, is not correct. He merely wrote a note stating that he knows of no reason why he should be confined while all others were set at large. Had Senator Wilson known of the evidence against him, fastening, beyond the possibility of a doubt, a participation in the various Canadian plots, and the crowning infamy that murdered the President, it is hardly possible he should have lent the partial use of his name to the notorious men who are now so busily at work to secure his release. They profess to be sanguine of his immediate discharge, but, pending the Congressional investigation, it is hardly possible that the President will set him free.

THE RALEIGH TRIAL. The Military Commission at Raleigh, where Major Gee is on trial, for starving and murdering our prisoners at

Saulsbury, N. C., has not been disbanded, nor is there any immediate prospect of its being done. SOLDIERS IN VIRGINIA.

There are now less than two hundred soldiers in Virginia, outside of Fortress Monroe, and next to none in Washington.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of William F. Johnston, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Allegheny District, vice D. N. White, removed; and Andrew L. Robinson to be Postmaster of Allegheny, vice S. Riddle, removed. The Assessor will be removed also, and a new man substituted in his place. The Hon.

Thomas Williams represents this District, and the men removed are all warm friends of his, are popular and effi-

cient officers, are reappointments of Mr. Lincoln, and only owe their removal to Senator Cowan.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS. The Senate was mainly engaged upon the resolution to relieve Government contractors. It is thought that the proposition to pay a percentage upon their losses will ulti-

The House had under consideration the Army bill. The Veteran Reserve Corps feature was retained, 84 to 30.

Prior to the adjournment, Mr. Deming of Connecticut rose to make a personal explanation, and assummed the responsibility of being the innocent cause of the ill-feeling exhibited yesterday between Messrs. Conkling and Raymond of New-York, growing out of a dispatch in The Times. PRIZE AWARDS.

Prize lists for the crews of the following Union ve are now in process of adjustment at the Fourth Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, and will soon be ready for distribution: Owasco, Hatteras, Alabama, St. Law-rence, Two Sisters, Pursuit, Restless, Flag, Mercedita and

THE RINDERPEST AT PANAMA.

The Secretary of the Treasury, having been notified by the American Consul at Aspinwall of the appearance of a cattle disease, resembling the European Rinderpest, at Panama, has instructed all customs officers to admit no eattle into port without first being fully satisfied that they are free from disease.

INFECTED MONEY DESTROYED. Treasurer Spinner yesterday received from a Federal Surgeon at Bowling Green, Ky., the sum of \$199 in U. S.

Currency, the property of small pox patients in the Military Hospital at that point, and which he, (the Surgeon), deemed injudicious to allow to go into circulation. The infected money, which was securely sealed, was burned by Gen. Spinner, who, to-day, on his own responsibility forwarded the same amount in new greenbacks to the

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were \$307.48

NEW SANITARY REGULATIONS. Gen. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman'

to thoroughly cleanse and purify their dwellings and butbuildings, and to leave the crowded parts of the cities and

THE ANNUAL ASSESSMENT. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day issued the

following special circular concerning the annual assess-

These Presidential devotees are doubtless disabled soldiers, in every instance where they possessed the requisite qualifications, and that Senator Wilson introduced a resolution ordering such preference to be given,

The Supreme Council of Freemasons of the Southern Jurisdiction met again to-day at the Templars' Asylum. Degree in the city. It was a splendid affair, and before brethren from almost every State in the Union, some of whom were not very long ago opposed to each other in

To the Associated Fress.

Washington, Tuesday, April 17, 1866,
INTERNAL REVENUE.

It is expected that the Committee on Ways and Means
will this week report an amendatory Internal Revenue bill
by which the taxes on many articles will be considerably
while

the a view to encourage manufactures, while es will be entirely relieved. The receipts from of revenue have largely exceeded the estimates. EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION. All the Senators have received special invitations to attend the emancipation celebration in this city next Thursday. The members of the House have been invited by advertisement. Colored persons in various portions of the country will be represented by delegation.

Gen. Van Wyck, of New-York has been here for some days, interesting himself with members for the passage of a bill increasing the pensions of soldiers, and widows and orphans, and has petitioned the House on their behalf.

CUSTOMS CIRCULARS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the following circular to the Collectors of Customs:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, Monday, April 17, 1908,

Str. I have received through the State Department a patch from the Consul of the United States Activities and the American House and a considerable number are dying daily. The writer does not seem to regard the disease as the Rimderpest; but I deem it important that great care should be used in regard to all entries of hides from the vicinities named. You will admit none without being fully satisfied ities named. You will admit none without being fully satis

they are free from disease."

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

The bill of Senator Grimes relating to the number and mode of selection and promotion of officers of the Navy in some of its more important aspects of difference from the House bill recently passed, results from suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary deemed it advisable to increase the number of line officers; but not to the extent of the number of volunteers added to the regular service by the House bill. He would recommend an increase to the total amount of 85° in all grades. The number allowed by existing laws is 712. He considers this number adequate to all the exigencies of the public service on peace establishment. With reference to the provision for promotion by selection, he says that the law for the advancement of officers for conspicuous conduct has been carried into effect in the promotion of such heroes as Farragut, Rodgers, Rowan, Worden, Winslow and Cushing. The wisdom of the law by which such promotions have been made, he thinks, cannot be controverted. But there are other officers who have done excellent service whose cases cannot be reached under the stringent terms of the law. He thinks such selections should be carefully-guarded, and that on an extensive scale of promotions would not only impair their value, but would tend to demortalize the service. He hopes Congress will not neglect the claims of these meritorious officers on account of the difficulties in the way of the proper recognition of their services.

difficulties in the way of the proper recognition of their services.

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The following appears in the Southern papers:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1866.

Brevet Major-General J. M. BEANKAN, Auguste, Ga.

Sim: The Assistant-Commissioner of the Eureau of Refugees.

Freedmen, A.C., for the State of Georgia having inquired whether the President's Proclamation removes martial law and stated that the Department Commander does not feel authorized to arrest parties who have committed outrages on freed people or Union refugees, the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, directs me to inform you that the President's proclamation does not remove martial-law, or operate in any way upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction. It is not expedient, however, to resort to military tribunals in any case where justice can be attained through the medium of civil authority.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MASS MEETING OF SOLDIERS AND SALLORS.

IE. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MASS MEETING OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

A mass meeting of soldiers and sailors took place tonight at the Assembly Rooms, which were densely crowded. The object was to promote such measures as will secure the equalization of bounties, just pension laws, appointments to positions under the Government, and other matters affecting the rights and interests of the soldiers and sailors of the country. Gens. Garfield and Smith of the House of Representatives Javing made speeches in furtherance of these objects, Gen. Schenck responded at length to the resolutions adopted. He said from the first until now he would not compromise with traitors: the Rebels were down, and objects, Gen. Schenck responded at length to the resolutions adopted. He said from the first until now he would not compromise with traitors; the Rebels were down, and he would keep them so until they gave some evidence of repentance, and united in upholding the flag in defense of which there had been so much sacrifice of loyal life and treasure. He characterized as miserable scoundrels those who had attempted to overthrow the best Government on earth. If Jefferson Davis was to be remembered and punished as one of the leaders of the Rebellion, he would not forget that class of traitors who were educated at West Point; and if there was a second sour apple tree he did not see why Robert E. Lee should not meet the same fate as the arch traitor of the so-called Confederate States. These romarks were greeted with applause.

Col. McKee of Kentucky, a member of the House, said there should be no compromise with traitors; the test oath should never be repealed, and the Government should be kept in the hands of loyal men. He did not mean by loyal those who were merely obedient to the Constitution and the laws, but those who throughout the Rebellion were faithful to the flag. He would never permit the traitors who had perjured themselves to hold office under the United States. He was not willing to trust them with new oaths. Washington would certainly never have invited Benedict Arnold to his deliberations if the latter had, after his treason, taken the oath of allegiance. He was not malicious, but he wanted leading Rebels pun-

invited Benedict Arnold to his deliberations if the latter had, after his treason, taken the oath of allegiance. He was not malicious, but he wanted leading Rebels punished. He wanted the name of traitor to hang to them until the snows of Winter covered their graves and show that we were as strong to hang traitors as we were strong enough to suppress the Rebellion. Cel. Stillwell of Indiana and others addressed the meeting, the last-named gentleman saying he had no doubt the present Congress would equalze the bounties.

MANASAS GAP RAILROAD.

The stockholders of the Manassas Gap Railroad Company, at their recent meetings in Alexandria elected Edward C. Marshall President, and T. A. Bremis and H. L. Lambert Directors, to negotiate a loan for \$1,230,000, to continue and reëstablish the old line from Alexandria to Straburg, to execute coupon bonds at 8 per cent interest, to be secured by a mortgage on the franchise and rolling stock. GRAVES OF THE PATRIOTS.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to take immediate measures to preserve from descending the state.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1866. of the soldiers of the United States who fell in battle or died of disease in the field and in the hospital during the war of the Rebellion, to secure suitable places in which they may be interred, and to have the grounds inclosed so that the resting places of the honored dead may be kept enered forever.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUIC.

The President has also exproved the bill to establish the collection district of Port Huron, the collection district of Michigan, the collection district of Montana and Idaho, and to change the collection district of Penobscot which is to be called the collection district of Castine.

PREUDMEN MOVING WESTWARD. lanters thus deprived of their employes will be disap-pinted in making their crops. This complaint comes em many counties, notwithstanding arrests have been

Dr. James Ready, Washington, D. C.
OFFICERS' PAY, AND TRANSPORTATION.
The following officien order has just been issued in relation to the pay and transportation allowed to officers
mustered out of the volunteer service:
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADMINATOR, April 13, 1886.
I. Officers of the Regular Army when mustered out of service, under commissions as volunteers, will be allowed full pay
and allowances of their grads in the Regular Army during the
time they are authorized to delay joining their regiments or
Corp. Subsagnent to their market and officers.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TOBACCO-INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular concerning the remanufacturing of tobacco at follows:

ricular concerning the remanufacturing of tobacco as follows:

"By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury the privilege of reworking or remanufacturing oid and damaged tobacco with the payment of duties only upon the increased weight, which by the late circular of the Commissioner of Internal Revenus was limited to the 15th day of April, 1866, is nearby extended to all parties now engaged in the business, and having stock on hand purchased with special reference to reworking the same until the list day of May proximo. Into no tobacco purchased on or after the 15th of April inst., will be allowed to be reworked without the payment of the same rates of duty as like descriptions of tobacco made from new material."

The Assistant Treasurers of the United States at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the designated depository at Baltimore, have to-day been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue receiving deposits on account of temporary loan for clearing-house purposes at five per cent per annum on and after May 1, 1866, from which date all certificates outstanding and unpaid will carry four per cent interest per annum. On said lst of May, and until further notice, said Assistant Treasurors and designated depository will receive such deposits in lawful money and issue therefor clearing-house certificates payable on demand in logal-tender notes with interest at four per cent per annum. four per cent per annum.

payable on demand in legal-tender notes with interest at four per cent per annum.

THE GEE TRIAL.

It is already known that Major Gee, the Commandant of the Salisbury (N. C.) prison, is on trial before a Military Coart at Raleigh. Last week a motion was made on the part of the accused to quash the proceedings.

The Judge Advocate read an order from the War Department to suspend the mustering out of officers detailed to sit on the Commission, which order being dated subsequently to the President's proclamation, was held to be tantamount to an order to continue the trial.

The Court decided against the motion, when the accused sued out a writ of habeas corpus before a Judge of the Superior Court of the State, which was served on Gen. Ruger, commanding the Military Department of North Carolina, to have Major Gee before him on Saturday last. Intelligence received from Raleigh to-night states that the writ was granted, but Gen. Ruger refused compliance. It was argued by the prisoner's counsel on Saturday. The United States was not represented. A decision is reserved until the 28th inst.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON April 17, 1866. Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution to provide for the erection of fire-proof buildings at the Schuylkill Arsenal, near Philadelphia, which appropriates \$46,000 for the erection of storehouses for the storage of Government property. Referred to the Military Committee.

PUNISHMENT OF SWINDLING.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to prevent and punish the manufacture and use of false, forged or counterfeit frauds,

manufacture and use of faise, forged or counterest trauds, stamps, or stencils.

The penalty is not less than \$5,000 fine and five years' imprisonment. Referred to the Military Committee.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

It provides for the following line officers of the navy in each grade.

It provides for the following line officers of the navy in each grade:

One Vice-Admiral, 11 Rear-Admirals, 25 Commodores, 50 Captains, 90 Commanders, 108 Lieutenants, 106 Ensigns, and in other grades the number now silowed by law, Previded, that the increase in the grades below that of Rear-Admiral and above that of Lieutenant shall be selected from officers who have been efficient and faitinful during the war, and provided also that promotions shall be made from the grade next below, and that the number of Rear-Admirals, active and retired, shall be limited to 21. Provision is made for filling vacancies below the office of Rear-Admirals, active and retired shall be limited to 21. Provision is made for filling vacancies first occurring be filled by selection, the next must be filled by sentority and so on. Provided, that no selection shall be made of any officer baving more than one-third of the officers of his grade sentor to him on the register, and provided further, that selection shall be made from officers possessing the highest character and professional qualifications, including a knowledge of steam engineering, the French and Spanish languages, international law, and a clear record for honographs service, and the Secretary may call a Board of Contest of the Secretary may call a Board of Contest of the Secretary may call a Board of Contest of the Secretary may call a Board of Contest of the Secretary may call a Board of Contest of the Secretary may call a Board of Contest of the Secretary may call a Board of Contest of the Secretary may call a Board of Contest of the Secretary may call a Board of Contest of the Secretary may call a Board of Contest of the Secretary may call a Board of Contest of the Secretary may call a Board of Contest of the Secretary may call a Board of Contest of the Secretary may call a Board of Contest of the Secretary may call a Board of Contest of the Secretary may call a Board of Contest of the Secretary may call a Board of Contest of the Secretary may call a Board of Contest o

Guthrie a Committee of Conference on the subject of the resolution prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Capitol buildings, the Senate having refused to agree to a House amendment of that resolution.

PAYING FOR A CHURCH Mr. Willey presented the petition of German Luther-ans of Martinsburg, West Virginia, for compensation for a church destroyed by fire while occupied by United States troops. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Conness rose to a personal explanation.

the employ of the Government.

The resolution reported by Mr. Anthony was adopted.

NAMES OF PORTS.

Mr. SPRAGUE, introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to change the names of forts called after

reminent Rebels.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson called up the motion to reconsider the vote the admission of Coloredo.

Messrs, Jonesia. Messrs. Johnson and Gaimes called for the Yeas and

Nays.

Mr. Schmen hoped the vote would not be reconsidered.

The question had been fully discussed when it was hast
under discussion. It had been shown that the Territory of
Colorado had not population enough for a State, and that
the Constitution of Colorado sontained the word "white."

The great question now before the country was on striking
the word "white" out of the Constitutions of the late
Robal States. With what consistency could the Soute Rebel States. With what consistency could the Scante adult Colorado with that distinction while it insisted on the removal of such distinctions in the Rebel States !

the removal of such distinctions in the Rebel States !

HABEAS CORPUS.

The morning hour-expired at this point, and the Senate took up the House bill in relation to the babeas corpus.

Mr. NYE moved to postpone the above-named bill, for the purpose of taking up the bill for the relief of certain naval contractors, which was pending yesterday.

The Yeas and Nays were called for, and resulted, Yeas, 17: Nays, 17: so the bill for the relief of naval contractors was taken up.

Mr. NYE andressed the Schate in favor of the bill, foported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the reimbursement of the contractors.

Mr. GUTHRIE said it was a broad and dangerous principle to lay down that Congress was bound to make good all
losses on Government contracts. It was a precedent that
ought not to be established. It was not followed in contracts between individuals, and it would not do to be fol-

en individuals, and it would not do to be fola dangerous principle to establish, that contractors should never lose; but he disagreed with him in the application

teet and not oppress. In Emerce are came of the varieties was just and ought to be allowed.

Mr. HENDRICKS advocated the claims of the contractors.

Mr. RIDDLE was opposed to the bill, and was in favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. Nye; still more, that of Mr. Grimes. He believed 12 per cent additional would

Mr. Clark objected to the bill as an omnibus measure.

Mr. Clark objected to the bill as an omnibus measure.

He was satisfied there were many just claims in the bill,
and he was also satisfied there were many unjust once

Pending the consideration of the above, the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Eliot, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced anker the authority of law, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State

and referred to the Committee of the Whole of the Union.

The bill appropriates for the examination and survey of works of improvement for which appropriations have here-tofore been made, and concerning which no information is now in possession of the War Department, the fellowing amounts: On the Atlantic Coast, \$20,000: on the Pacine Coast, \$25,000, and on the North-Western Lakes, \$100,000. It also makes appropriations for extending breakwaters, and improving the navigation of rivers, and harbors, &c. COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. Shanklin asked to be excused from further service on the Committee of the District of Columbia, thinking that under the circumstances, alluding to the remarks yesterlay of Mr. Ingersell, Chairman of the Committee, he could no longer hold the position with profit to the country or pleasure to himself.

Mr. Shanklin was excused.

PENSION BILLS.

The House then proceeded, as the regular order of business in the morning hour, to the call of Committees for

reports.

A number of pension bills were reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Perham, from that Committee, reported back with a substitute for a bill increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions to \$4.000, and of the Chief Clerk of the Pension Office to \$2.500.

The second section of the bill authorizes the Secretary of missioner of Pensions to \$4,000, and of the Chief Clerk of the Pension Office to \$2,500.

The second section of the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to appoint from the fourth class clerks in the Pension Office, one chief examiner of army pension claims of widows, mothers and orphans, and one chief examiner of navy pension claims—each of them to have \$200 a year more than their present salaries.

Mr. Perham moved to amend the substitute by striking out the second section.

Pending debate on the bill the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

THE ARMY BILL.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reorganize and establish the army of the United States, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Davis, to amend the fourth section by striking out that part relating to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) opposed the amendment, advocating the retention of the Veteran Reserve Corps. If there were not a provision of this kind in the law, no man, wounded in the cause of his country, could ever expect to be received again in the service. Who were these wounded officers and men who were now thought to be unfit to be employed and continued in the service? They had been spoken of disparsgingly; there was very great misapprehension in regard to them. In 1863, when the organization was first attempted, there were 680 officers appointed without examination, by transfer from the volunteer service. It had been afterward determined that to give a better character to the corps, the officers should undergo a rigid examination, and that their names should be sent to the Senate for confirmation. Out of the 680 first spoointed about one-third failed to pass a satisfactory examination, and only 446 officers appointed in 1863 were confirmed by the Senate. In 1864, after a like rigid examination, there were about 400 appointed. And in 1863 were confirmed by the Senate. In 1864, after a like rigid examination, there were about 400 appointed. And in 1863 about 45. making altogether 890 officers of that corps. Six hundredői them were still in the service, about 400 of them being on duty with Gen. Howard in the Freedmen's Bureau. He thought it no breach of confidence to say that he had Gen. Howard's assurance that he had now no betjer furnisher of good. efficient, capable and intelligent officers. This was General Howard's testimony, but a better source of testimony was furnished by Gen. thought it no breach of confidence to say that he had Gen. Howard's assurance that he had now no better number of good, efficient, capable and intelligent officers. This was General Howard's testimony, but a better source of testimony was furnished by General thought that one-armed men were not fit to be employed in the service of the United States. would dispense with

while the gestlemen of the regular Army would have to rough it at the frontier posts or in the field of at hard work. His only reply to that was, that if any class of men deserved the easy places, it was exactly those men who had not only had the opportunity of proving 'themselves, but who had proved themselves and had suffered in their cause and had got their disabilities in that way. So long as their disabilities did not unfit them for a reasonable stare of profitable duty they should be! so employed as compensation for what they had undergone. One-armed men perhaps could not salate, one-eyed men could not handle their opera-glassay gracefully in Washington, and fellows with one log could not hop in the German, or whiri around as the waits.

Mr. Seenlabarger stated that he sympathized with the tone of his colleague's remarks, and was cornestly in favor of retaining, as an act of National jatice, this Veteran Reserve Corps, but he wished his colleague to state what information he had about the practicality of keeping ten regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps supplied with men.

men.
Mr. Schence replied that the tenth section of the bill provided for the difficulty, as in addition to prove the resiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps.
Mr. Bourwent asked whether, if that was the case, it would not bring together two classes of men, and assign the better duties, which should not be assigned to them.
Mr. Schence replied that all of these brit duties would

the better duties, which should not be assigned to them.

Mr. SCHINGE replied, that all of these light duties would
have to be performed by some men.

Mr. Becrweil suggested that it was necessary to allow
regiments to be removed from time to time from unbealthy, exposed, and deleterious positions to healthy positions,
and the performance of lighter duties.

Mr. STREEN suggested that some persons undestread

reference to the Veteran Reserve Corps, untaversable to, its retention in the army.

The deate on this subject was continued for over two hours, and was participated in further by Messrs. Blaine, Paine and Washburne of Indiana in favor of retaining the Veteran Reserve Corps, and by Mr. Rogers in opposition. Finally, Mr. Schenck moved the previous question, which was seconded, bringing the House to a vote on the amendment to strike out of the section the clause in reference to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

The vote was taken, and resulted Yeas, 30: Nays, 84. So the amendment was rejected. The following is the

Stillwell, Stevens, Taylor, Trayer, Francis Thomas, Jean L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Upson, Van Horn Med, Ward, Washburne (Ind.), Washburn (Mass.), Welker, Williams, Windom and Woodbridge—84.

There being no further amendments to the fourth sec-

n, it remains in the same terms as telegraphed yesterday. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the afth section, which provides for the mode of officering the

infantry regiments.

A number of amendments were offered to it and some Mr. CHANLES moved to amend the section by adding a Mr. CHANLER moved to amend the section by adding a provise, that all acts or parts of acts authorizing the organization of colored troops, be repealed. He made an argament, taking the ground that if colored men were not allowed to wear the sword as officers, they should not be asked to carry the musket and bayonet as privates.

The vote on Mr. Chanler's proposition was taken by reas and nays, and resulted: Yeas, 23; Nays, 85. So the amendment was rejected.

PENSIONS.

PENSIONS.

Mr. RAYMOND presented the petition of Charity Woed, mother of Stephen W. Weed, killed at Gettysburgh, to be placed on the pension list. It was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KEYCHAM (N. V.) presented a memorial from Gen.
C. H. Van Wyck, of New-York, asking that pensions may be increased and the laws so modified that persons entitled thereby may obtain the same with less delay and perplexity than at present; which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

NO EVENING SESSIONS.

On motion of Mr. Conkling (N. Y.), the evening sessions were dispensed with, until otherwise ordered.

were dispensed with, until otherwise ordered.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Deming (Conn.) made a personal explanation in reference to the reintroduction of the Bankrupt bill. He had not listened attentively to the collequy on the subject yesterday; but he had this morning read a full report of it in The Giobe, which prompted him to state the part which he had in the matter. He had seen a paragraph in The Herald affirming distinctly that the bill introduced by Mr. Conkling was a more perfect bill than the one presented by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Jenekes; that is, was such a bill that could not be picked to pieces in debate, and that it embodied all the legal acumen of the House. That paragraph seemed to him to do great injustice to the gentleman from Rhode Island. Various members of the House, to whom it was exhibited, concurred with him in that same opinion. He had gone to Mr. Raymond, and pointed out to him specifically the points wherein groat injustice had been done to Mr. Jenekes, and had asked him the privilege of making a correction of it in his paper, solely for the purpose of indicating the wants and ability of Mr. Jenekes. He had stated to the reporter of The Times the fact of the case. He had not done so with the intention of placing Mr. Conkling before the country in a disagreeable position, and was entired to prepare to be in the paragraphs of being animated by any nimited mostales. not done so with the intention of piscing Mir. Consing before the country in a disagreeable position, and was entirely unconscious of being animated by any inimical motives to him. He now wished to state publicly that if the result of his interference had either injured Mr. Conkling's feelings, or projudiced him in the community, he made him the public disavowal of it, and tendered him an analogy.

Mr. RAYMOND acknowledged the courtesy and kindness Mr. Kaymond acknowledged the courtery and kindness which had prompted the gentleman from Connecticut to make the explanation he had just done. His position in a two-fold capacity, as member of Congress and editor of a newspaper, placed him sometimes in an embarrassing condition, and he desired to say now, that he would not consider himself called upon to make any explanation on the floor for what might appear in the columns of The New-York Times. Such explanation he would only make as editor, through the columns of his paper.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) thought everybedy was satisfied, and moved that the House adjourn, which it accordingly did at 44 o'clock.

VIRGIRIA.

Negro Procession in Monor of the Civil Bights Bill-A Street Affray-One White Mon Killed and a White Man and Weman Mertally Wounded. Notfolk. Va., Menday, April 16, 1866.